إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods - Weekly Report

Week 86: 16 – 22 March ,2026
Week 87: 23 – 29 March ,2026

- Truck Flow: 1,908 trucks entered Gaza via KAS; other crossings remained closed, daily flows highly volatile.
- Private vs. Humanitarian: Humanitarian trucks led at 56%, while private sector flows modestly recovered to 46% in Week 87.
- Aid Agencies: UN agencies dominated (65%), followed by Arab donors (19%) and WCK (13%).
- Humanitarian Aid Composition: Food accounted for 85% of aid, non-food assistance remained limited.
- Private Sector Imports: Mainly food and other goods (70%), with minor shares for fuel, cooking gas, shelter, and hygiene items.
- Food Prices: Eggs and frozen chicken increased moderately; key vegetables and fruits fell sharply.
- Non-Food Prices: Household items largely stable, minimal short-term fluctuations.
- Gaza Consumer Price Index: GCPI fell from 383% to 297%, showing partial relief but still far above pre-war levels.
- Cash-Out Commissions: Stable at 11–14%, keeping transaction costs consistent despite rising living expenses.

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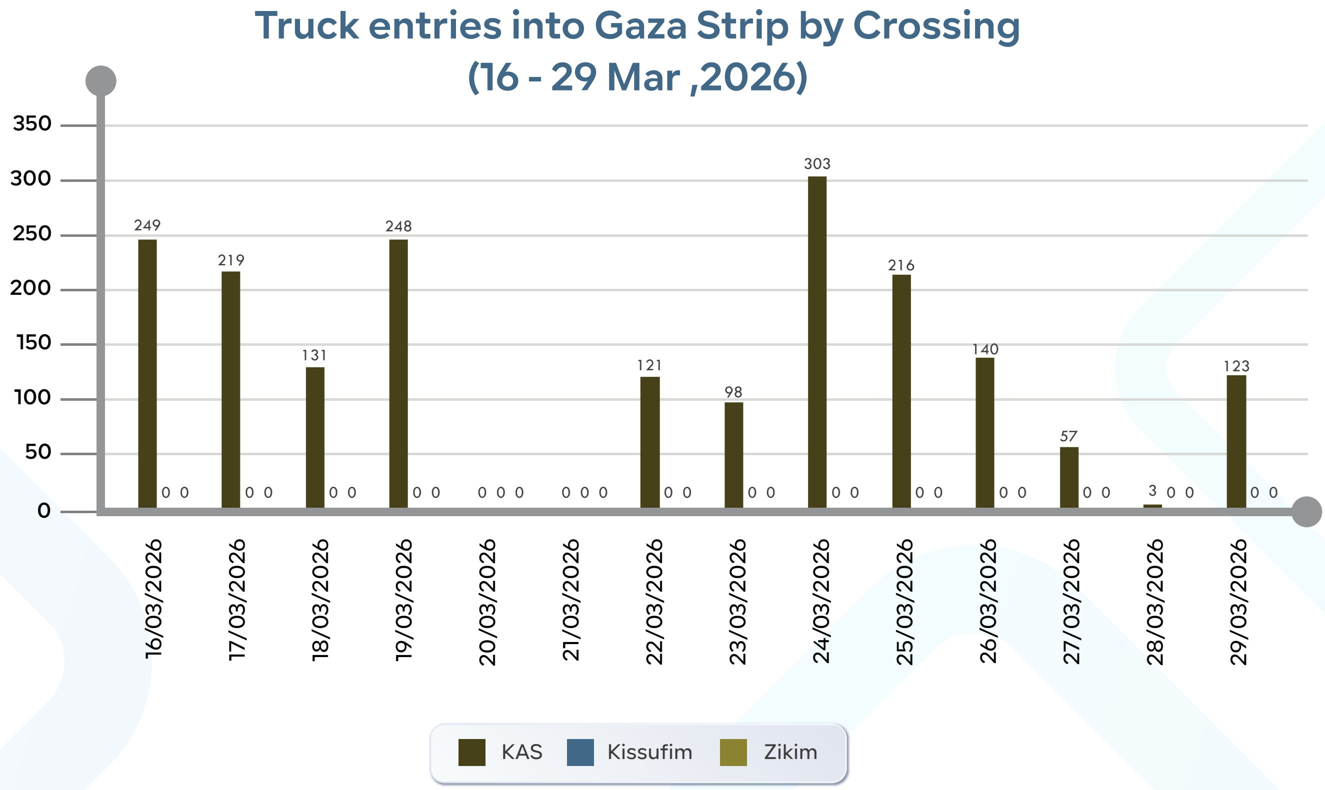
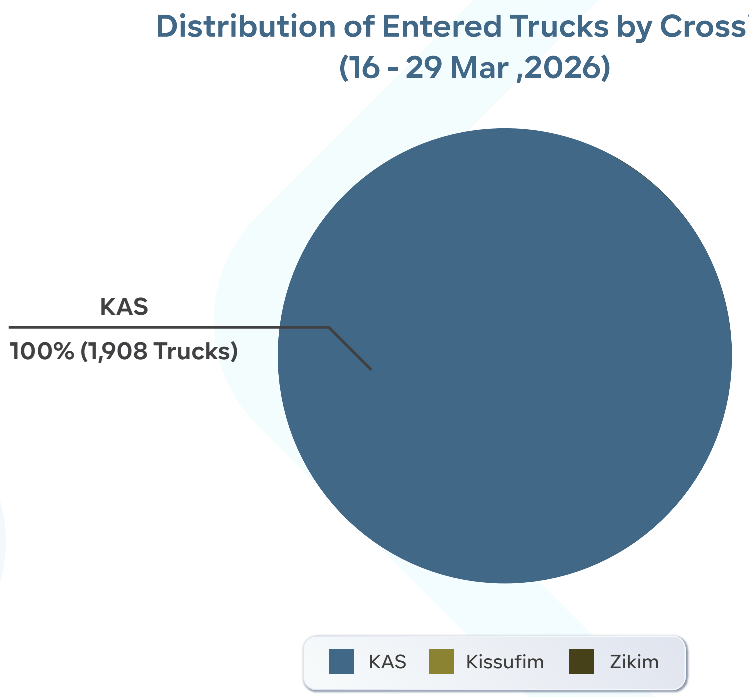
Real-time insights on crossing status and market movements in Gaza

01 April، 2026

Trucks by Crossings:

A total of 1,908 trucks entered during this period, all through Karem Abu Salem (KAS), while all other crossings (Zikim, Kissufim, Route 96) remained completely closed. Week 86 recorded 968 trucks, compared to 940 trucks in Week 87, reflecting a slight decrease of approximately 3%. Daily flows showed high volatility, ranging from zero trucks on some days (notably Friday and Saturday in Week 86) to a peak of 303 trucks in a single day during Week 87. The continued reliance on a single crossing point highlights the fragility of supply chains and exposes humanitarian and commercial flows to significant day-to-day fluctuations.

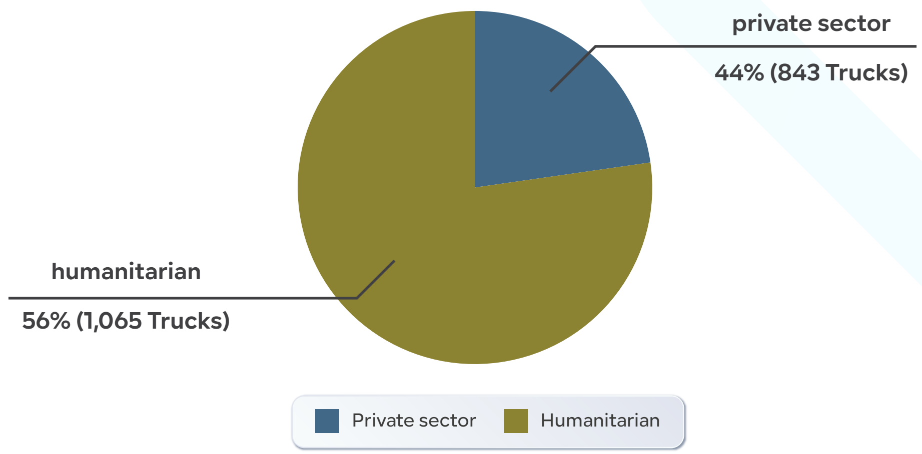




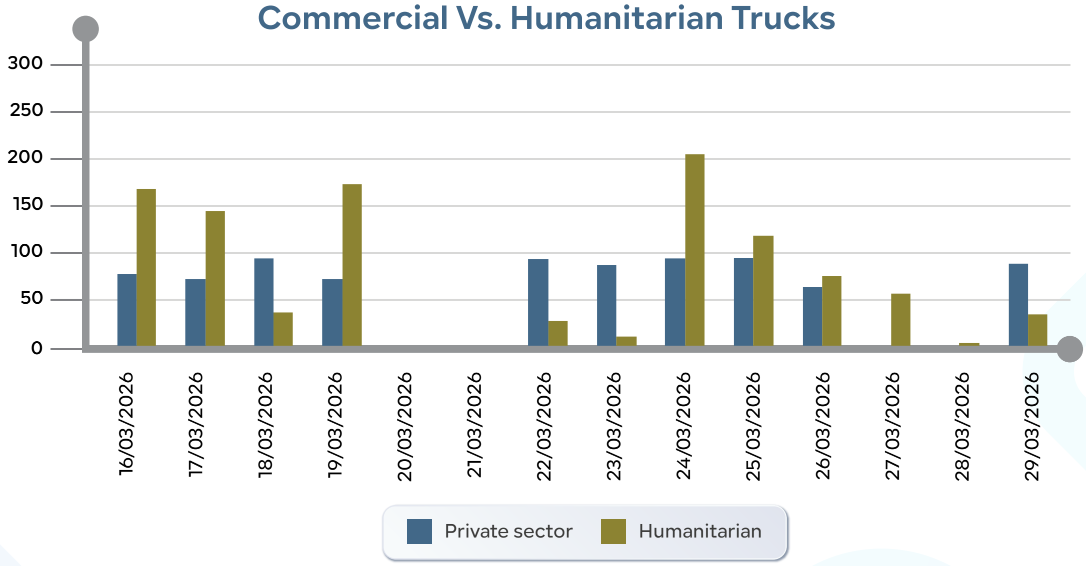
#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks			
			KAS	Zikim	Kissufim	Total
1	Monday	16/3/2026	249	0	0	249
2	Tuesday	17/3/2026	219	0	0	219
3	Wednesday	18/3/2026	131	0	0	131
4	Thursday	19/3/2026	248	0	0	248
5	Friday	20/3/2026	0	0	0	0
6	Saturday	21/3/2026	0	0	0	0
7	Sunday	22/3/2026	121	0	0	121
Subtotal 1 (Week 86)			968	0	0	968
8	Monday	23/3/2026	98	0	0	98
9	Tuesday	24/3/2026	303	0	0	303
10	Wednesday	25/3/2026	216	0	0	216
11	Thursday	26/3/2026	140	0	0	140
12	Friday	27/3/2026	57	0	0	57
13	Saturday	28/3/2026	3	0	0	3
14	Sunday	29/3/2026	123	0	0	123
Subtotal 2 (Week 87)			940	0	0	940
Total			**1,908**	**0**	**0**	**1,908**

Commercial Vs. Humanitarian Trucks

During this period, a total of 843 private sector trucks entered (44%) and 1,065 humanitarian trucks (56%), indicating a continued dominance of humanitarian flows. In Week 86, humanitarian aid accounted for the majority with 557 trucks (58%), compared to 411 trucks (42%) from the private sector. In Week 87, humanitarian shipments slightly declined to 508 trucks (54%), while private sector activity increased to 432 trucks (46%), showing a modest recovery in commercial flows.



Commercial Vs. Humanitarian Trucks

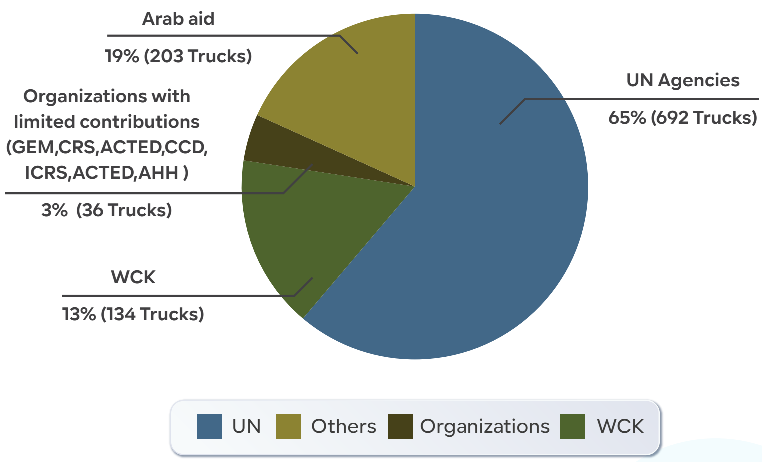


#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks		
			Private sector	Humanitarian	Total
1	Monday	16/3/2026	78	171	249
2	Tuesday	17/3/2026	72	147	219
3	Wednesday	18/3/2026	95	36	131
4	Thursday	19/3/2026	72	176	248
5	Friday	20/3/2026	0	0	0
6	Saturday	21/3/2026	0	0	0
7	Sunday	22/3/2026	94	27	121
Subtotal 1 (Week 86)			411	557	968
8	Monday	23/3/2026	88	10	98
9	Tuesday	24/3/2026	95	208	303
10	Wednesday	25/3/2026	96	120	216
11	Thursday	26/3/2026	64	76	140
12	Friday	27/3/2026	0	57	57
13	Saturday	28/3/2026	0	3	3
14	Sunday	29/3/2026	89	34	123
Subtotal 2 (Week 87)			432	508	940
Total			**843**	**1,065**	**1,908**

Humanitarian trucks by Organization:

During this period, humanitarian truck entries totaled 1,065, with UN agencies dominating at 65%, followed by Arab aid (19%), WCK (13%), and limited contributions from smaller organizations (3%). In Week 86, UN agencies led with 383 trucks, maintaining a strong operational presence, while in Week 87 their share slightly declined to 309 trucks despite a peak day on March 24. Arab aid showed a notable increase in Week 87, indicating a growing regional role in humanitarian response. WCK maintained a consistent but secondary contribution across both weeks, while smaller organizations remained marginal. Overall, the structure of aid flows highlights a high dependency on UN-led operations, with gradual diversification driven mainly by Arab donors.

Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries by Organization (16 - 29 Mar ,2026)

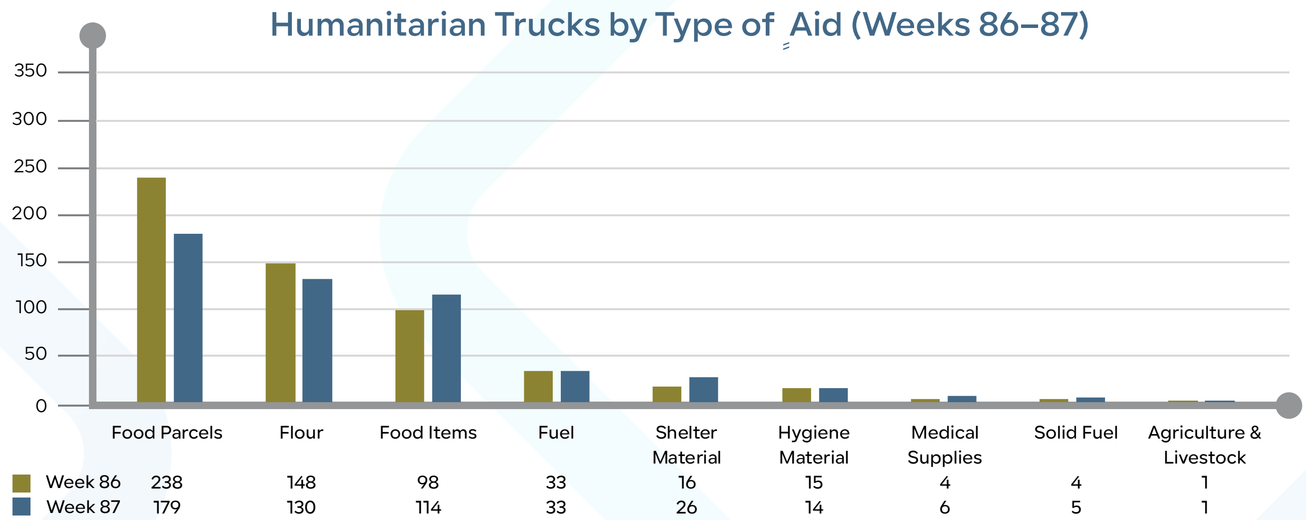


Date	UN Agencies	WCK	Organization with limited contributions (GEM,CRS,ACTED,CCD,ICRS,ACTED,AHH)	Arab aid	Total
16/3/2026	113	21	8	29	171
17/3/2026	101	16	5	25	147
18/3/2026	23	6	0	7	36
19/3/2026	130	12	6	28	176
20/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0
21/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0
22/3/2026	16	5	1	5	27
Subtotal 1 (Week 86)	383	60	20	94	557
23/3/2026	8	1	0	1	10
24/3/2026	130	25	8	45	208
25/3/2026	76	15	4	25	120
26/3/2026	44	14	3	15	76
27/3/2026	30	13	1	13	57
28/3/2026	1	1	0	1	3
29/3/2026	20	5	0	9	34
Subtotal 2 (Week 87)	309	74	16	109	508
Total	**692**	**134**	**36**	**203**	**1,065**

Humanitarian trucks by Commodity:

Humanitarian aid during this period was overwhelmingly concentrated in food-related items, which together accounted for approximately 85% of total shipments. Food parcels represented 39%, followed by flour at 26%, and other food items at 20%. Fuel accounted for around 6%, reflecting minimal support to critical services. All non-food assistance remained limited, with shelter materials at 4%, hygiene materials at 3%, and medical supplies, solid fuel, and agriculture collectively contributing less than 2%. Overall, the distribution underscores a heavy prioritization of food security needs, with relatively minimal allocation to other essential sectors.

#	Item	Number of Trucks		
		Week 86 (16 – 22 March ,2026)	Week 87 (23 –29 March ,2026)	Total
1	Food Parcels	238	179	417
2	Flour	148	130	278
3	Food Items	98	114	212
4	Fuel	33	33	66
5	Shelter Material	16	26	42
6	Hygiene Material	15	14	29
7	Medical Supplies	4	6	10
8	Solid Fuel	4	5	9
9	Agriculture & Livestock	1	1	2
	Total	**557**	**508**	**1,065**

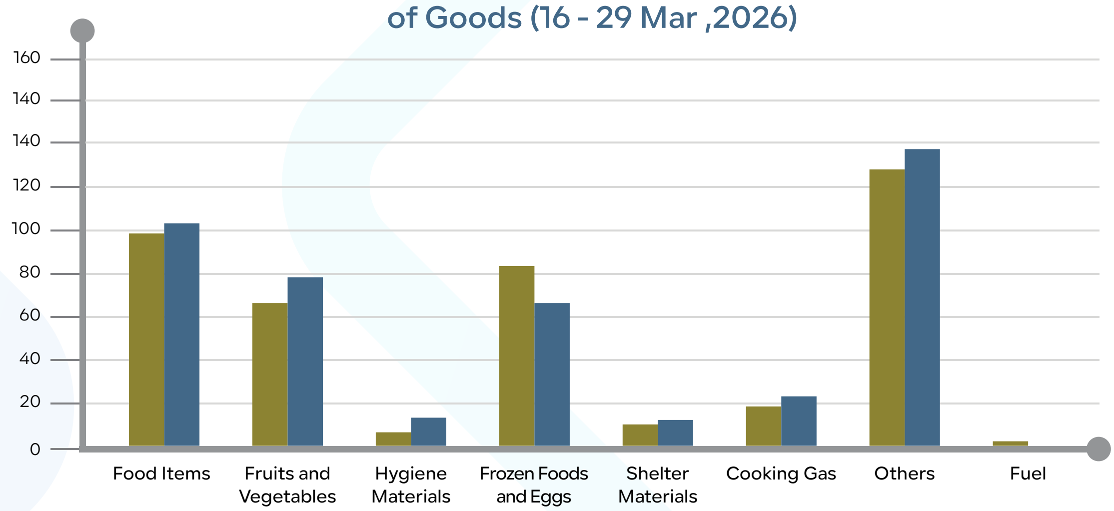


Commercial trucks:

Private sector imports (843 trucks) showed a relatively diversified composition, with "others: non-essential food items" leading at approximately 31%, followed by food items (24%), frozen foods and eggs (18%), and fruits and vegetables (17%). Cooking gas accounted for around 5%, while shelter materials (3%) and hygiene materials (2%) remained limited. Fuel imports were negligible at less than 1%. Despite a slight increase in total private sector activity in Week 87, the overall composition remained broadly consistent, indicating stable consumption patterns focused on food and mixed essential goods.

Day	Food Items	Fruits and Vegetables	Hygiene Materials	Frozen Foods and Eggs	Shelter Materials	Cooking Gas	Others	Fuel	Total
16/3/2026	19	12	0	14	0	4	27	2	78
17/3/2026	13	9	1	18	0	4	27	0	72
18/3/2026	20	11	2	27	6	5	24	0	95
19/3/2026	20	15	2	12	1	0	22	0	72
20/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22/3/2026	26	19	1	12	3	5	28	0	94
Subtotal 1 (Week 86)	98	66	6	83	10	18	128	2	411
23/3/2026	20	16	1	18	2	5	26	0	88
24/3/2026	23	20	0	17	1	5	29	0	95
25/3/2026	24	12	6	11	5	5	33	0	96
26/3/2026	15	12	2	5	1	4	25	0	64
27/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29/3/2026	21	18	4	15	3	4	24	0	89
Subtotal 2 (Week 87)	103	78	13	66	12	23	137	0	432
Total	**201**	**144**	**19**	**149**	**22**	**41**	**265**	**2**	**843**

Distribution of Commercial Trucks by Type of Goods (16 - 29 Mar ,2026)



	Food Items	Fruits and Vegetables	Hygiene Materials	Frozen Foods and Eggs	Shelter Materials	Cooking Gas	Others	Fuel
Week 86	98	66	6	83	10	18	128	2
Week 87	103	78	13	66	12	23	137	0

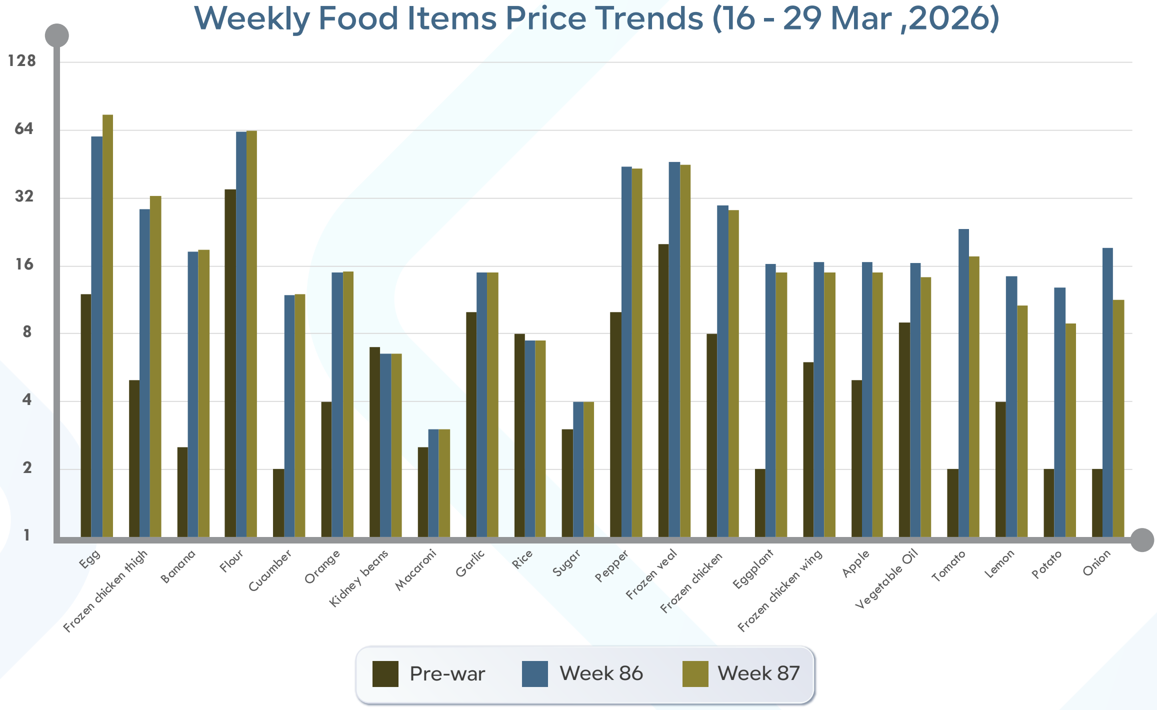
Market Prices for Basic Goods:

Food Items:

Between Week 86 and Week 87, prices of food items showed mixed changes. Moderate increases occurred for eggs (+25%), frozen chicken thigh (+15%), bananas (+2%), flour (+2%), cucumber (+1%), and oranges (+1%), while staple vegetables and fruits saw notable declines: onion (-41%), potato (-31%), lemon (-26%), and tomato (-25%). Frozen chicken and vegetable oil also decreased (-5% to -13%), and apple dropped by 10%.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 86		Week 87		% Change (Week 87 vs. Week 86)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Egg	Kg	12	60	400%	75	525%	25%
2	Frozen chicken thigh	Kg	5	28.57	471%	32.86	557%	15%
3	Banana	Kg	2.5	18.43	637%	18.86	654%	2%
4	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35	62.86	80%	64	83%	2%
5	Cucumber	Kg	2	11.86	493%	12	500%	1%
6	Orange	Kg	4	15	275%	15.14	279%	1%
7	Kidney beans	Kg	7	6.5	-7%	6.5	-7%	0%
8	Macaroni	Kg	2.5	3	20%	3	20%	0%
9	Garlic	Kg	10	15	50%	15	50%	0%
10	Rice	Kg	8	7.5	-6%	7.5	-6%	0%
11	Sugar	Kg	3	4	33%	4	33%	0%
12	Pepper	Kg	10	44	340%	43.43	334%	-1%
13	Frozen veal	Kg	20	46.43	132%	45	125%	-3%
14	Frozen chicken	Kg	8	29.71	271%	28.29	254%	-5%
15	Eggplant	Kg	2	16.29	714%	15	650%	-8%
16	Frozen chicken wing	Kg	6	16.57	176%	15	150%	-9%
17	Apple	Kg	5	16.71	234%	15	200%	-10%
18	Vegetable Oil	Liter	9	16.43	83%	14.29	59%	-13%
19	Tomato	Kg	2	23.43	1071%	17.57	779%	-25%
20	Lemon	Kg	4	14.43	261%	10.71	168%	-26%
21	Potato	Kg	2	12.86	543%	8.86	343%	-31%
22	Onion	Kg	2	19.29	864%	11.29	464%	-41%

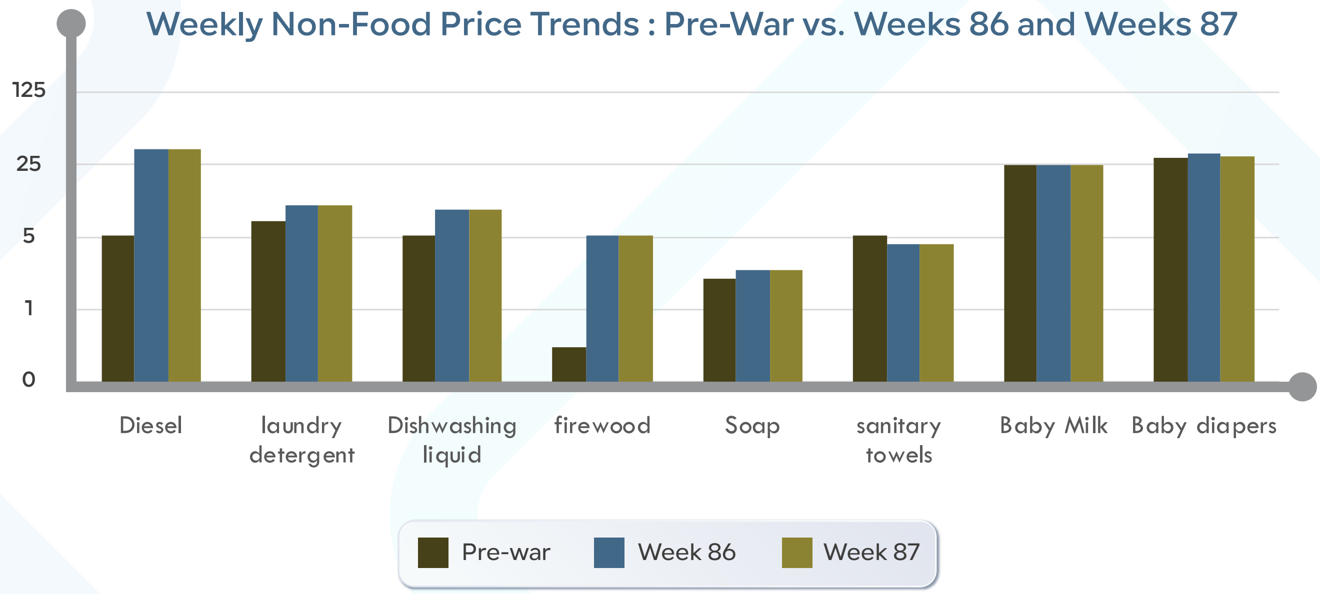
Weekly Food Items Price Trends (16 - 29 Mar ,2026)



Non - Food Items:

Prices of essential non-food items remained largely stable between Week 86 and Week 87. Diesel stayed almost unchanged at +0.3%, while laundry detergent, dishwashing liquid, firewood, Sanitary towels and soap showed no change. Baby milk remained steady while baby diapers saw a slight decrease of 4%. Overall, household item prices stabilized, reflecting limited short-term fluctuations despite continued high pre-war deviations.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 86		Week 87		% Change (Week 87 vs. Week 86)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Diesel	Liter	6	6	479%	34.86	481%	0%
2	laundry detergent	Kg	8	8	38%	11	38%	0%
3	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	6	67%	10	67%	0%
4	firewood	Kg	0.5	0.5	1100%	6	1100%	0%
5	Soap	Piece	2.5	2.5	20%	3	20%	0%
6	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6	6	-17%	5	-17%	0%
7	Baby Milk	Can (400 gm)	25	25	0%	25	0%	0%
8	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29	29	8%	30	3%	-4%



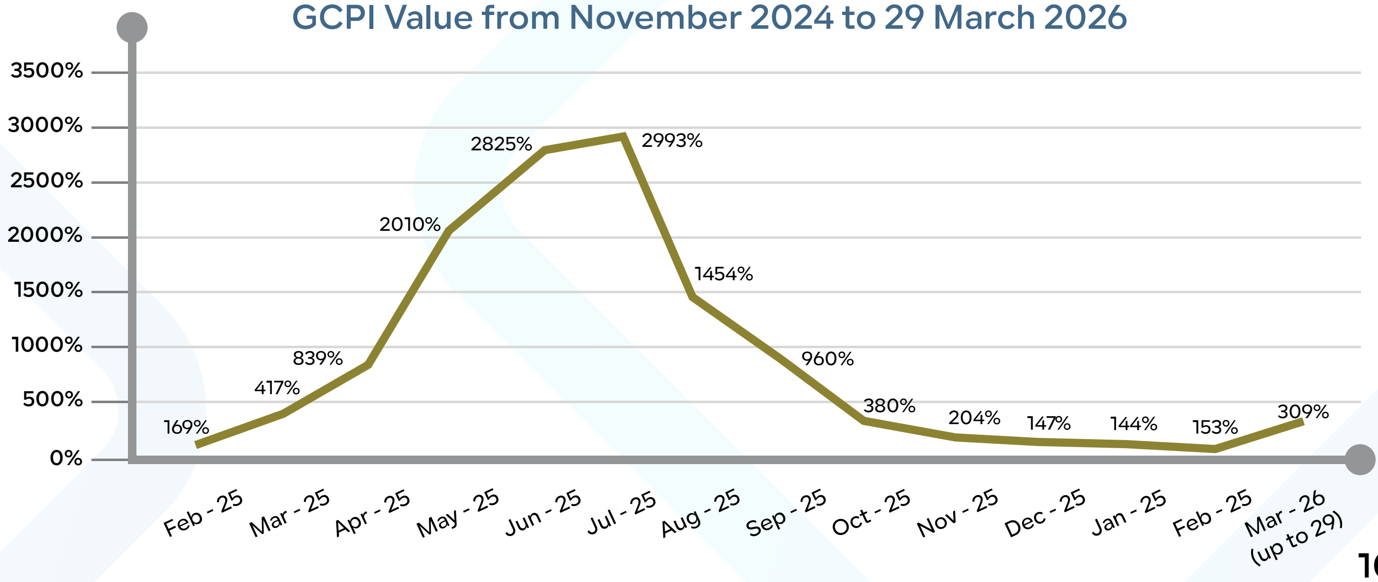
Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

GCPI – Long Term Trend

By March 2026 (up to 29 March), the index jumped to 309%, effectively doubling compared to February—a 101% increase month-on-month. This sharp increase reflects the rapid rise in the cost of living in Gaza over March, driven by significant disruptions in supply chains, reduced commercial truck flows, and limited access to goods. The trend highlights the intensifying economic pressures on households, with March marking a particularly severe spike compared to the more moderate increases in the previous months.

#	Date	Basket value	index value
1	Feb - 25	157	169%
2	Mar - 25	385	417%
3	Apr - 25	776	839%
4	May - 25	1,858	2010%
5	Jun - 25	2,611	2825%
6	Jul - 25	2,766	2993%
7	Aug - 25	1,344	1454%
8	Sep - 25	887	960%
9	Oct - 25	352	380%
10	Nov - 25	189	204%
11	Dec - 25	136	147%
12	Jan - 26	133	144%
13	Feb - 26	142	153%
14	Mar - 26 (up to 29)	286	309%

GCPI Value from November 2024 to 29 March 2026

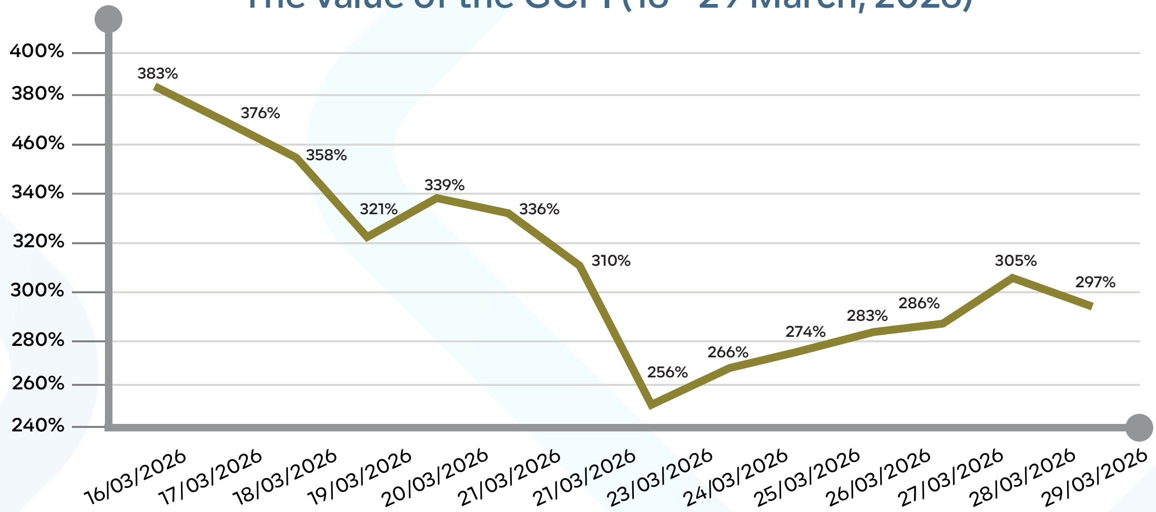


GCPI – Short Term Trend

During March 16–29, 2026, the index value in Gaza showed a gradual decline, falling from 383% on March 16 to 297% by March 29, compared to pre-war levels. Week 86 (March 16–22) saw a sharper drop from 383% to 310%, reflecting slight improvements in food and essential goods availability. In Week 87 (March 23–29), the index stabilized between 256% and 305%, indicating a partial easing in cost pressures, although prices remained far above pre-war levels, highlighting the continued strain on household purchasing power.

#	Date	Basket value	index value
1	16/3/2026	354	383%
2	17/3/2026	348	376%
3	18/3/2026	331	358%
4	19/3/2026	297	321%
5	20/3/2026	314	339%
6	21/3/2026	311	336%
7	22/3/2026	287	310%
8	23/3/2026	237	256%
9	24/3/2026	246	266%
10	25/3/2026	254	274%
11	26/3/2026	261	283%
12	27/3/2026	264	286%
13	28/3/2026	282	305%
14	29/3/2026	275	297%

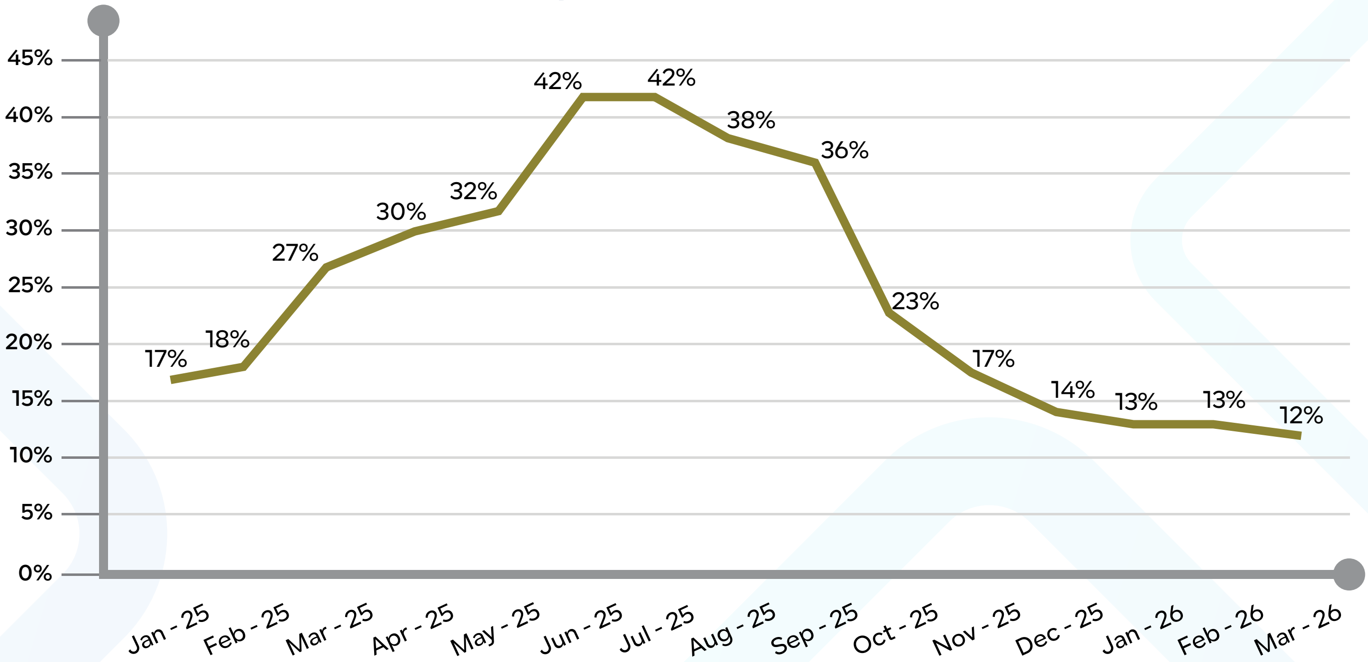
The value of the GCPI (16 - 29 March, 2026)



Cash-out commission:
Long-term trend:

In March 2026 (up to 29 March), the commission slightly declined to 12%, representing a 1 percentage point decrease month-on-month (~7.7% relative reduction). The trend indicates that while consumer prices and living costs surged sharply in March (index 309%), the cash-out fees remained relatively stable, mitigating additional costs for end-users. This stability is largely attributed to the widespread use of E-payment methods, which has substantially reduced the demand for cash liquidity.

Monthly cash out commission rate
(January 2025 – 29 March 2026)



Month	Jan - 25	Feb - 25	Mar - 25	Apr - 25	May - 25	Jun - 25	Jul - 25	Aug - 25	Sep - 25	Oct - 25	Nov - 25	Dec - 25	Jan - 26	Feb - 26	Mar - 26 (up to 29)
cash out (%) commission	17%	18%	27%	30%	32%	42%	42%	38%	36%	23%	17%	14%	13%	13%	12%

Short-term fluctuation:

Between March 16–29, 2026, cash-out commissions in Gaza remained relatively stable, fluctuating slightly between 11% and 14%. Week 86 (March 16–22) averaged around 12–13%, with a minor peak of 14% on March 20. In Week 87 (March 23–29), commissions stabilized at 11–13%, indicating no significant changes in transaction costs during this period. Overall, the cash-out fees reflect a consistent but high cost of accessing cash for residents.

#	Date	cash out commission
1	16/3/2026	13%
2	17/3/2026	12%
3	18/3/2026	12%
4	19/3/2026	12%
5	20/3/2026	14%
6	21/3/2026	13%
7	22/3/2026	12%
8	23/3/2026	12%
9	24/3/2026	13%
10	25/3/2026	11%
11	26/3/2026	12%
12	27/3/2026	11%
13	28/3/2026	12%
14	29/3/2026	12%

Cash out commission from (16 - 29 March, 2026)